

HEW calls for ed reform

WASHINGTON (WCNS) The academic community received a severe scolding and impassioned warning last month in a thorough review of America's higher education establishment by a task force sponsored by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Ford Foundation.

Reflecting long-held suspicions among college students, the task force, headed by Franklin Newman, associate director of university relations at Stanford University, said the country's college "system, with its massive inertia, resists fundamental change, rarely eliminates outmoded programs, ignores the differing needs of students, seldom questions its educational goals, and almost never creates new and different types of institutions."

The solution: create "new educational enterprises"; change admissions policies; provide "informal colleges" off campus; and diversify faculties.

The task force, initiated by former HEW Secretary Robert Finch and funded by a \$35,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, analyzed the present "homogenized" state of higher education and warned the nation that "simply expanding the present system will not provide meaningful education for the ever-broader spectrum of students gaining entrance."

The 139-page report took as its enemy a sextet of colleges' collective sins: admissions, curriculum, faculty, bureaucracy, credentials, and discrimination. For every point there was a solution proposed:

(1.) Admissions policies, while encouraging more and more high school students to attend college, perpetuate a "socially-conditioned reflex" to continue in school because "it's the thing to do." "The longer students remain in the academic atmosphere," the report says, "the more some become dependent upon it because it is the only life they know. With the exception of summer jobs, most young people in college have no first-hand knowledge of any occupation save that of being a student." The solution, the task force says, is to encourage admission of older students after they break up their years of schooling for at least two years.

(2.) Curricula at most colleges and universities reflect "the growth of federal support (that) has enabled (them) to expand into graduate education and to hire faculties oriented to academic disciplines rather than career-related programs." No longer is there a choice among "different modes of learning, but between institutions which differ in the extent to which they conform to the model of the prestige university."

To change direction, the nine-man group — including Harvard student James Rhodes, who served on the President's Commission on Campus Unrest last year — urges the formation of "new educational enterprises," reflecting innovations forwarded by "energetic, imaginative individuals." Funding would allow students to "create a 'market' for education" — much as the often debated "voucher system" in primary and secondary schools would permit students to pick their style and place of education.

(3.) Faculty culpability in the "homogenization of higher education" has resulted directly from the post-World War II belief that "there is only one mode of teaching and learning — the academic faculties" has meant that professors view themselves "as independent professionals responsible to their guilds rather than to the institutions which pay their salaries . . . Those who slight the academic obligations of specialization, research and publication are themselves slighted in promotion, esteem and influence."

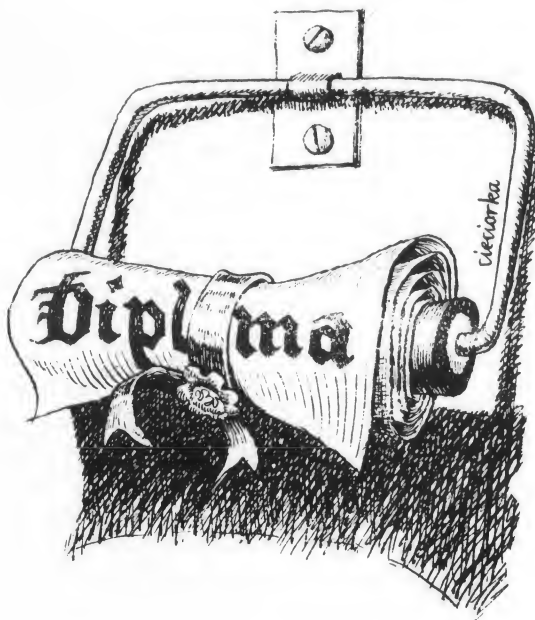
"Moreover," the task force adds, "seldom do the majority of faculty members spend any time in jobs outside the university." The "educational lockstep"

gripping students has taken hold of today's younger faculty members who are in no position to advise students on prospects in the "outside world."

The solution to this problem, the group says, "is for colleges and universities to leaven their faculties with practitioners who are outstanding in their jobs; and eager to bring ingenuity to bear on transmitting their own competence and confidence . . . They would be given full status within the institution . . . and play

top in management have developed skills that are simply not taught by formal education." Yet because of the demands of employers for "educated" employees, "colleges and universities are filled with people who seek only to be certified."

The solution: "to reduce the reliance on educational credentials as admission tickets to careers," Barring this revolutionary change in employers' attitudes, educators must "open up alternative routes



a large part in making decisions about the shape of the educational program."

(4.) Bureaucracy in higher education — especially in multi-campus systems like the University of California — has meant simply "more of the same." Presidents and chancellors have lost much authority over resource allocation, while "state governors and legislators are assuming a much more active role in campus affairs . . . Political safety, rather than educational leadership, becomes the priority."

As universities are organized more and more for the benefit of administration, "the more difficult it is for (a) new idea to survive . . . in a climate of detailed budget review, pressures for campus dominance, or concern for political expediency." To solve this problem, the task force recommends returning greater autonomy to each campus, setting up a "separate (governing) board for each campus," and utilizing "the project grant method of funding for a significant portion of higher education" — perhaps one-third.

(5.) "While education credentials are, in many cases, indispensable for getting a job," the task force writes, "there is increasing evidence that they have little to do with how well an individual performs a job." Academic success seems to be irrelevant to one's economic success. In fact, "men who get to the

obtaining credentials." "Regional Examining Universities" where exams without courses certify one's academic progress and grant degrees; "Regional Television Colleges" which provide access to taped lectures; "informal colleges" (like already existing "free universities"); and tutors — all these ideas, the task force says, could complement "campus" education.

(6.) Racial and sexual discrimination can be overcome in education only with the combined change in attitudes of the public and educators. For racial minorities, the report recommends that "educators must begin to understand what it means to be a minority student." Furthermore, success in this field depends on "how much we are willing to invest." "More ingenuity and effort must go into experimenting with varying forms of education that adapt college to the minority student. New kinds of inner city institutions must be created with special curriculum and faculty."

As for ending discrimination against women, the task force — which does include Audrey Cohen, president of the College of Human Services in New York City — challenges graduate schools "to make an affirmative effort — not merely neutrality — to recruit women"; urges that "women should receive equal pay for equal faculty rank"; and calls for consideration of the special problems of women — particularly with regard to family responsibilities — through the establishment of child care centers and arrangements for special housing and health services.

The results of this comprehensive study have already begun to show up in Administration policy. Portions of the President's higher education message to Congress drew heavily on the ideas in the report. HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson also relied on the report for some of his recent testimony before Congressional committees.

In addition, the report is expected to have a special influence on the Administration's proposed National Foundation for Higher Education. "It makes concrete the things the foundation can do," Richardson told a press conference upon release of the task force report.

A final, follow-up report will be filed by the task force by midsummer.

THE BULLET

SIS formed to expand health services

by Marianne Schwartz

A panel discussion and talk entitled "Contraception, Abortion, and You" will be given this Wednesday, April 28 in ACL ballroom at 3 p.m. Panelists will include Dr. Michael Miller, M.D., director of the Virginia League for Planned Parenthood; and Mrs. June Allen, president of the Zero Population Growth Chapter in Charlottesville.

This talk is the first of many activities planned by the newly formed Student Committee for Social Information Services (SIS). An independent student organization, SIS plans to provide a continuing program of education and to further investigate the possibilities of expanding student health services.

A primary function of SIS will be to serve as an information center. Services will include a set of files with information pertaining to contraceptive information, doctors, and agencies in various places where one may obtain contraceptive devices; and information concerning abortion laws (the center will also refer persons to the woman on campus who runs the abortion referral service).

This information will be available beginning Tuesday. Persons desiring information should call Trisha Ferrand or Libby Andrews at ext. 413; or Jeanne Hall or Debbie Mulcahey at ext. 477.

A current aim of SIS is to collect funds so that programs similar to Wednesday's panel discussion can be planned for next September. With these funds the committee will also finance the on-campus distribution of a pamphlet such as the McGill University "Birth Control Handbook" or the U.Va. "An Ounce of Prevention." Both of these books outline such points as contraception, comparative effectiveness of birth control methods, and how to determine pregnancy, abortion, and venereal disease. So far, \$30 has been collected from various people. \$80 is needed to order 2,000 of the McGill Handbooks. The possibility of ordering the U.Va. handbook is presently under investigation.

Also being investigated is the feasibility of setting up a contraception clinic on campus. This project was begun in response to a poll which was conducted at MWC and at U.Va. by two members of the committee, Trish Ferrand and Judy Benevento, as part of a study to investigate current attitudes toward birth control, abortion, and changing social role behavior. In answer to question 12, "Would you favor a contraceptive clinic on this campus?" of those polled, 58 said yes, 6 said no, and 6 were undecided. (complete poll results are published in this issue of the BULLET, page 6).

Honor constitution OK'd in referendum

Students voted overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed Honor constitution reforms in the student referendum held last week. As a result the new constitution will become effective immediately.

A total of 822 ballots were returned. Results on the six separate votes were:

	YES	NO
1. Preamble	800	16
2. Article I	793	25
3. Article II, section 1	797	15
4. Article II, section 2 & 3	788	29
5. Article III	805	12
6. Article IV	814	4

According to Beth Conrad, Honor Council president, members of the Council are pleased with the results and hope that this Constitution "will benefit the system and the entire student body."

Presently under investigation are health services available at other state-supported schools. In a letter from Kevin Mannix, president of U.Va. Student Government, the committee was told that "Any person desiring gynecological or obstetrical help can make an appointment via Student Health, and contraception-abortion information, devices, and counseling are available, on a doctor-patient basis, via Student Health." Old Dominion, William and Mary, V.C.U., Radford, Madison, V.P.I., and George Mason health services are currently being investigated.

The Student Committee for Social Information Services believes that it is the student's responsibility to

inform herself or himself about these vital issues, and stress that it is a committee formed by students for students. According to the U.Va. pamphlet "An Ounce of Prevention," three main factors leading to student pregnancies are lack of information, lack of availability, and lack of sufficient motivation. The student members of SIS feel they are actively doing something about the first two. The last one, lack of sufficient motivation, is a individual problem. According to Trish Ferrand, "each girl should examine reasons for taking unneeded risks. Hopefully, attendance at the panel discussion this Wednesday will show strong concern among the students, and dramatize support for SIS programs."

news in Brief

Results of BULLET staff elections for the 1971-72 school year are as follows: Robin Darling, editor-in-chief; and Linda Kay Carpenter, business manager.

The new staff will take over beginning with the BULLET summer edition.

According to Cina Arico, coordinator of "Mouse Week" for the American Cancer Society, the "Send a Mouse to College" drive has been a "mighty success." Approximately \$240 was collected on campus, enough for over 900 mice to be used in cancer research.

Mrs. Willets has announced that any interested students are invited to make suggestions concerning the selection of campus films for next year's schedule. Students may call her at ext. 246 or stop in at ACL 204.

The BATTLEFIELD has positions available for paid photographers. Any interested student who is competent with a 35 mm camera is asked to contact Barbara Reynolds, ext. 423.

There will be an installation ceremony for the new officers of next year's junior class tonight at 7 p.m. in ACL Ballroom.

Delbert Oberteuffer of Ohio State University will speak on "Is Competitive Sports Developing a Culture of Its Own, or Does It Remain Within the Framework of Education?" Tuesday, Apr. 27. His lecture is being sponsored by the department of health, physical education, and recreation and will be held at 11:15 a.m. in Monroe 21.

"La Grande Famille," a poetic farce of Adam and Eve, will be presented Tuesday, Apr. 27 at 6:30 p.m. in duPont Theatre; and Sunday, May 2, at 3 p.m. in the Art Library. The play is being presented by the French Club. Admission to all shows will be 50 cents.

The Freshman Class will conduct nominations for next year's class officers Tuesday, Apr. 27 at 7 p.m. in ACL Ballroom.

Pi Gamma Mu will hold an induction of new members and on election of officers Tuesday, Apr. 27 at 7 p.m. in ACL 108.

Charles Weidman, one of the originators of modern dance, will conduct a master lesson in modern dance for dance classes Wednesday, Apr. 28, at 2:30 p.m. in Goolrick Studio 5.

The Campus Christian Center will sponsor speakers from Planned Parenthood, Zero Population Growth, the Clinical Center, the New School of Psychotherapy, and the Washington Psychodrama Theatre Wednesday, Apr. 28 at 3 p.m. in ACL Ballroom.

"The Elves and the Shoemaker," a children's play, will be presented Wednesday, Apr. 28 at 4 and 7 p.m. The play is under the direction of senior dramatic arts major Patty Sauls. Presentation has been scheduled for the amphitheatre; in case of rain the play will be postponed to May 2.

The Students' International Meditation Society will sponsor an introductory lecture on meditation Wednesday, Apr. 28 at 7 p.m. in Monroe 21.

The Mary Washington Players will hold an important meeting Thursday, Apr. 29 at 6 p.m. for the purpose of electing new officers. Dues (\$2) must be paid to Becky Davis before a member may vote.

The Terrapins will present their spring show Thursday, Apr. 29 and Friday, Apr. 30 at 7 p.m. in Goolrick pool, and will give performances Saturday, May 1 at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. The theme of the show is "Awakening" and deals with the 1960s in America.

There will be a folk-rock concert featuring three groups Friday, Apr. 30 at 8 p.m. in the Amphitheatre.

Class Council will sponsor a combo party at the Coachman Friday, Apr. 30 from 9 p.m. to midnight. Admission will be \$3 per couple; proceeds will go to the Fredericksburg Senior Citizens Club.

The Coffee House will be held this Saturday, May 1 from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in Seacobeck basement.

The Recreation Association will hold a tug-of-war Saturday, May 1 at 3:30 p.m. in Ball Circle. Volleyball, softball, and touch football games will organize on the hockey field after the tug-of-war.

As part of May Weekend, ICA will sponsor a picnic on Ball Circle from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday, May 1. The rock group "The Commonwealth" will provide entertainment.

ICA will sponsor a bake sale and balloon sale Saturday, May 1 from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on ACL Terrace. Tour guide information on Fredericksburg will also be distributed there.

"Bonnie and Clyde," starring Faye Dunaway and Warren Beatty, will be the campus film Saturday, May 1 at 8 p.m. in G.W. Auditorium.

The Hoof Prints will sponsor a horse show Sunday, May 2 at 10 a.m. at Grey Horse Stables. Rides to the stables will leave from Chandler Circle; times will be announced at a later date. There will be a small admission charge.

The Campus Christian Center will sponsor an ecumenical service in memoriam for Dr. Klein and Dr. Show Sunday, May 2 at 11 a.m. in the Amphitheatre. The folk group "Dust and Ashes" will perform, and a voluntary offering will be taken up to help defray traveling expenses for the group.

Walt Disney's film version of "Peter Pan" will be shown Sunday, May 2 at 2 p.m. in G.W. Auditorium.

Dr. Levi Fox, director of the Shakespeare Birthplace trust since 1945, will speak on "Shakespeare and the Theatre" Monday, May 3 at 2:45 p.m. in ACL Ballroom. Dr. Fox will be sponsored by the department of English at MWC.

Margaret Mead: a young activist at 70

by Jeanne Rabe

Early last year, a woman admirer of Margaret Mead began a nationwide campaign effort to have the famous anthropologist nominated for President of the United States. She wrote letters, editorials, and made phone calls. Unfortunately, everybody knew about it but Margaret Mead herself.

Two weeks ago, after learning of the campaign effort, Dr. Mead declined the invitation to run for the Presidency. At 70, she feels that she is too old to serve in that capacity, although she does admit that, as an anthropologist, she has spent a lifetime in "apprenticeship" to the public. She also declares

that she can see the day when a woman will be President of the United States.

Although technically retired, Dr. Mead continues to teach, write, offer lectures, make expeditions, and, in more general terms, consistently offers her views of world cultures in crisis. She is presently Curator Emeritus of Ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History where she maintains her office, and is also Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University. At Fordham University's Lincoln Center Campus, she is professor and chairman of the social sciences division. She recently announced plans to retire from Fordham, but that doesn't mean she will be resting on her

laurels: she plans to return soon to the South Pacific islands, where she has done extensive research.

After her first expedition to study adolescent girls in Samoa in 1925, Mead published her findings in "Coming of Age in Samoa," now a classic among anthropological works. She returned to the Admiralty Islands in 1953 to restudy the primitive community which she had written of in "Growing Up in New Guinea" 25 years earlier, finding the village still intact: the children she had known had developed into adulthood, facing the problems of establishing themselves as a modern community. The results of the change in culture which she found appeared as

see MEAD, page 7

FISH needs volunteers

Dear People of Mary Washington:

I'd like to tell you about FISH and how it and you can help each other. FISH is a community service organization initiated by the ministry of Oxford, England.

In Fredericksburg, plans for FISH were started a few months ago with Mr. Bill Greenup as "master coordinator," so to speak. FISH is not a national organization and is purely volunteer-oriented. It is a love-your-brother thing. Interested people give a little of their time to help other people out. FISH is a 24-hour-a-day answering service. The phone number, until June 1st, is 373-1135. This number will be spread around so people will know it. FISH takes in all sorts of calls for help, and the volunteer member on duty decides whether he can handle the call himself or refer it to an agency or to a member of the steering committee for action.

If you need help, call 373-1135. If you care enough to make time, or have time enough to make you care about this sort of thing, get in touch with Liz Patterson, ext. 470.

Volunteers sign a FISH Commitment Card which specifies whether they can or cannot take a day of duty to answer the phone, and if not, they say they can help FISH by supplying various services, such as reading to the blind, providing company for older folks, providing a meal or transportation in an emergency, or a number of other things.

Our first two cases have come up. What we need now are lots of people who want to help out. If you don't have any time, call me up anyway and we'll decide what to do for next fall.

Liz Patterson

On-Campus informers: the only drug problem

To the Editor:

"A campus rampant with plainclothesmen and informers breeds an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion." Informing on our campus has manifested itself in "an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion." I could cite numerous examples of girls that have been known to turn FELLOW students' names in for suspicion of drug use. Whether drugs are used by those who are told to be wary of other students is irrelevant. The feelings of paranoia has been intense in our dorm for some time. Some girls have gone as far as watching wardrobes and the appearance of their callers so they will not be suspected falsely.

While the BULLET is concerned with Charlottesville's handling of the problem, they should turn around and survey the uncomfortable atmosphere in their own "institution for higher learning." There is no drug "problem" here—but the informers are making one. It is beyond my sensibilities to understand where "unauthorized plainclothesmen" get the gall to endanger a student's reputation because they are suspicious. Can nothing be done?

A Wary Student

U.Va. to have plastic fantasies

To the Editor:

This is an invitation to all of you (and all of your friends) to a colossal party on May 1 at the Lawn of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. The actual celebration will run from Saturday afternoon to Sunday morning, but preparatory festivities will begin around Wednesday. We would like you to become a part of the creative process so that we can establish a true spirit of community. We need people to help us construct Academic Village II—a series of plastic fantastic inflatable buildings. We want you to bring whatever arts, crafts, or skills you possess and display them in this experimental environment.

We are expecting at least 3,000 people to participate in this happening. Hopefully, many of

you will join us. (Have MWC provide buses for you.) You are welcome to stay overnight in our inflatables and still be back in time for church, if you wish. Happiness is . . . May 1 on the Lawn. Y'all come.

Steve Samuelsen
University of Virginia

Professor labels educational system closed, authoritarian

To the Editor:

I took particular note of the editorial which was reprinted in the April 19 edition of the BULLET that dealt with resistance to change.

Governor Linwood Holton recently dealt with this same issue in an address which he presented to the American Association of University Professors. In response to the Governor's comments I wrote a letter to the editor of The Richmond NEWS LEADER which was published, in full, on March 26.

Since I succinctly explain the fundamental reason why change is next to impossible in the present system of education, perhaps you would be interested in reprinting my letter in the BULLET for this academic community to consider.

Sincerely,
Thomas Johnson
Associate Professor
of Biology

Letter to the Forum
The Richmond News Leader
Richmond, Virginia 23213

Dear Sir:

In a recent address to the Virginia Chapter of the American Association of University Professors, Governor Linwood Holton stated that the academic community "must adjust to change or be swept away by it."

It is apparent from other comments made by the Governor that he does not understand the fundamental reason why change is the present system of education, at all levels, is next to impossible. He does not seem to realize that as long as institutions of learning, and instructors, are able to operate without any real concern for pleasing their customers, the students and parents, that resistance to change will remain as a necessary and encouraged practice of the system.

A professor today can do whatever he wishes in his classes and not have to worry about pleasing his customers. He can devote his class time to reading or paraphrasing the text book to his students (a pedagogical technique utilized for hundreds of years—since the beginning of the first universities in the 12th century) and his students will quietly grumble to each other about the absurdity of this situation, but will not openly challenge this action for fear of being shot down by the scholastic gun (the grade) which is placed in the hands of the instructor. Students realize that if they do not play the game—if they do not go along with the system as it presently operates—that they may jeopardize obtaining their work certificate (the diploma or degree) which the institution is authorized to grant, and if they fail to get this certificate, they may be penalized for the rest of their lives.

If instructors were only selling their services (and not grades) of assisting customers to learn that which they wished to know, and if institutions of learning were only selling their service (and not degrees) of providing the facilities and manpower to provide for the desired learning experience, there would be immediate and constant change in the academic world.

The educational system is a closed authoritarian system that will not change until it is completely converted to an open non-authoritarian one, and that will only come about when the business of education is operated in an identical manner to other free enterprise businesses.

Sincerely,
Thomas L. Johnson

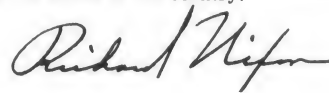
editorial

An editorial from the President to campus newspapers and radio stations.

Nothing could be more gratifying than the knowledge that so many young Americans are taking such an active part in improving the quality of life in America. And it gives me special pleasure during this Earth Week to applaud these constructive efforts to answer one of the most challenging crises to face our nation in this century.

It is imperative that we make reparation now for the damage we have done to our air, our land and our water; and it is crucial that Americans of all ages and walks of life cooperate and work together toward this goal. None could be better suited to give inspiration, initiative and fresh ideas to this movement than America's young people; and none could give us so much confidence in the continuing success of this all-important mission and in the eventual realization of the goals we have set.

My warmest congratulations to the young men and women who have decided to dedicate their talents and energies to the work of environmental protection and preservation. It is an investment well made in the future of our country.



Earth Week

It is not surprising that President Nixon has chosen to send a goodwill editorial to campus newspapers concerning Earth Week. After all, no one can possibly disagree with a statement containing praise for those who are working to save our environment. As is to be expected, he has chosen a very safe topic indeed.

There is, of course, nothing wrong with the concept of Earth Week or the ecology movement as a whole. But Nixon isn't exactly sticking his neck out by writing an editorial supporting ecological improvement. He is merely pointing out the obvious and sprinkling it liberally with praises of American youth.

So why is he not instead writing an editorial praising those who have been and will be marching for peace this spring? Why does he not tell anti-war youth, as he tells ecology workers, that their marches will be recognized, their pleas heeded, their petitions read, their purposes and actions praised by the Administration as "constructive efforts to answer one of the most challenging crises to face our nation in this century"?

It is glaringly obvious that Nixon intends to ignore us again this year. In the past he has regarded peace marches as no more than minor disturbances which sometimes occur while he watches football games. Whatever non-violent actions we do in Washington are bound to be overlooked.

So it seems silly, considering the negligible results of previous marches, to urge students to travel to D.C. and protest. And many people are not marching this year for exactly that reason. But what should be pointed out is that we MUST go. If we do, we will be beating our heads against a wall. But if we do not, it will be automatically assumed that support for Mr. Nixon's policies is widening, that young people no longer disagree with or care about the war in Southeast Asia.

So if you didn't make it last Saturday, you might as well go this week. If it will mean nothing more than a few extra bodies added to the voiceless multitude, go anyway. Anything would be better than hearing Nixon claim that American youth have joined the Silent Majority.

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the College or the student body, nor are opinions expressed in signed articles and columns necessarily those of the editor or all members of the editorial board.

by Frank Browning and Banning Garrett

"Mr. President, the specter of heroin addiction is haunting nearly every community in this nation." With these urgent words, Senator Vance Hartke spoke up on March 2 in support of a resolution on drug control being considered in the U.S. Senate, Estimating that there are 500,000 heroin addicts in the U.S.,

advance: this war has come home again—in a silky grey powder that goes from a syringe into America's mainline.

the CIA poppies

Most of the opium in Southeast Asia is grown in a region known as the "Fertile Triangle," an area covering northwestern Burma, northern Thailand, and Laos. It is a mountainous jungle inhabited by tigers, elephants, and some of the most poisonous snakes in

armies were being routed on the Chinese mainland, and have maintained themselves since by buying opium from the nearby Meo tribesmen which they then resell, or by exacting tribute payments from entrepreneurs like Chan Chi-foo. As travellers to the area attest, these troops also supplement their income by running Intelligence operations into China and Burma for the U.S.

The Burmese Government regularly complained about all this activity to the United Nations, the Taiwan government, and the United States, charging the

THE NEW OPIMUM WAR

he pointed out that nearly 20 per cent of them are teenagers. The concern of Hartke and others is not misplaced. Heroin has become the major killer of young people between 18 and 35, outpacing death from accidents, suicides, or cancer. It has also become a major cause of crime: to sustain their habits, addicts in the U.S. spend more than \$15 million a day, half of it coming from the 55 per cent of crime in the cities which they commit and the annual \$2.5 billion worth of goods they steal.

Once safely isolated as part of the destructive funkiness of the black ghetto, heroin has suddenly spread out into Middle America, becoming as much a part of suburbia as the Saturday barbecue. This has gained it the attention it otherwise never would have had. President Nixon himself says it is spreading with "pandemic virulence." People are becoming aware that teenagers are shooting up at lunchtime in schools and returning to classrooms to nod the day away. But what they don't know—and what no one is telling them—is that neither the volcanic eruption of addiction in this country nor the crimes it causes would be possible without the age-old international trade in opium (from which heroin is derived), or that heroin addiction—like inflation, unemployment, and most of the other chaotic forces in American society today—is directly related to the U.S. war in Indochina.

The connection between war and opium in Asia is as old as empire itself. But the relationship has never been so symbiotic, so intricate in its networks, and so vast in its implications. Never before has the trail of tragedy been so clearly marked as in the present phase of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. For the international traffic in opium has expanded in lockstep with the expanding U.S. military presence there, just as heroin has stalked the same young people in U.S. high schools who will also be called on to fight that war. The ironies that have accompanied the war in Vietnam since its onset are more poignant than before. At the very moment that public officials are wringing their hands over the heroin problem, Washington's own Cold War crusade, replete with clandestine activities that would seem far-fetched even in a spy novel, continues to play a major role in a process that has already rerouted the opium traffic from the Middle East to Southeast Asia and is every day opening new channels for its shipment to the U.S. At the same time the government starts crash programs to rehabilitate drug users among its young people, the young soldiers it is sending to Vietnam are getting hooked and dying of overdoses at the rate of one a day. While the President is declaring war on narcotics and on crime in the streets, he is widening the war in Laos, whose principal product is opium and which has now become the funnel for nearly half the world's supply of the narcotic, for which the U.S. is the chief consumer.

There would have been a bloodthirsty logic behind the expansion of the war into Laos if the thrust had been to seize supply centers of opium the communists were hoarding up to spread like a deadly virus into the free world. But the communists did not control the opium there; processing and distribution were already in the hands of the free world. Who are the principals of this new opium war? The ubiquitous CIA, whose role in getting the U.S. into Vietnam is well known but whose pivotal position in the opium trade is not; and a rogue's gallery of organizations and people—from an opium army subsidized by the Nationalist Chinese to such familiar names as Madame Nhu and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky—who are the creations of U.S. policy in that part of the world.

The story of opium in Southeast Asia is a strange one at every turn. But the conclusion is known in

the world. The source of the opium that shares the area with these exotic animals is the poppy, and the main growers are the Meo hill tribespeople who inhabit the region. The Meo men chop back the forests in the wet season so that the crop can be planted in August and September. Poppies produce red, white or purple blossoms between January and March, and when the blossom withers, an egg-sized pod is left. The women harvest the crop and make a small incision in the pod with a three-bladed knife. The pod exudes a white, latex-like substance which is left to accumulate and thicken for a day or two. Then it is carefully gathered, boiled to remove gross impurities, and the sticky substance is rolled into balls weighing several pounds. A fraction of the opium remains to be smoked by the villagers, but most is sold in nearby rendezvous with the local smugglers. It is the Meos' only cash crop. The hill tribe growers can collect as much as \$50 per kilo, paid in gold, silver, various commodities, or local currency. The same kilo will bring \$200 in Saigon and \$2,000 in San Francisco.

There are hundreds of routes, and certainly as many methods of transport by which the smugglers ship opium—some of it already refined into heroin—through and out of Southeast Asia. But there are three major networks. Some of the opium from Burma and northern Thailand moves into Bangkok, then to Singapore and Hong Kong, then via military aircraft either directly or through Taiwan, to the United States. The second, and probably major, route is from Burma or Laos to Saigon or to ocean drops in the Gulf of Siam; then it goes either through the Middle East and Marseille to the U.S. or through Hong Kong and Singapore to the West Coast. A final route runs directly from outposts held by Nationalist Chinese troops in Thailand to Taiwan and then to the U.S. by a variety of means.

One of the most successful of the opium entrepreneurs who travel these routes, a Time reporter wrote in 1967, is Chan Chi-foo, a half-Chinese, half-Shan (Burmese) modern-day warlord who might have stepped out of a Joseph Conrad adventure yarn. Chan is a soft-spoken, mild-mannered man in his late thirties who, it is said, is totally ruthless. He has tremendous knowledge of the geography and people of northwestern Burma and is said to move easily among them, conversing in several dialects. Yet he is also able to deal comfortably with bankers and other businessmen who finance his operations from such centers as Bangkok and Vientiana. Under Chan Chi-foo's command are from 1,000-2,000 well-armed men, with the feudal hierarchy spreading down to encompass another 3,000 hill tribesmen, porters, hunters, and opium-growers who pay him fealty and whom he regards about the same as the more than 500 small mules he uses for transport.

Moving the opium from Burma to Thailand or Laos is a big and dangerous operation. One of Chan's caravans, says one awe-struck observer, may stretch in single file for well over a mile and may include 200 mules, 200 porters, 200 cooks and camp attendants, and about 400 armed guards. Such a caravan can easily carry 15 to 20 tons of opium worth nearly a million dollars when delivered to the syndicate men in Laos or Thailand.

To get his caravans to market, however, Chan must pay a price, for the crucial part of his route is heavily patrolled—not by his Thais or Laotians but by nomadic Nationalist Chinese or Kuomintang (KMT) troops. Still supported by the ruling KMT of Taiwan, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's 93rd Division controls a major part of the opium flowing out of Burma and Thailand. Roving bands of mercenary bandits, they fled to northern Burma in 1949 as Chiang's

Americans and Taiwanese with actively supplying and supporting the KMT, which in turn has organized anti-government guerrillas. In 1959 Burmese ground troops seized three opium processing plants set up by the KMT guerrillas at Wonton; the troops also took an air-strip the Chinese had used to fly in reinforcements. By February, 1961 the Burmese had pushed the KMT troops southeast into the Thai-Burmese and Thai-Laotian border areas, where they now hold at least eight village bases. Just last year a reporter who was at Chiang Mai, Thailand, saw Thai troops and American advisors as well as military supplies provided by the Taiwan government. The Taiwan government, he noted, maintains an information office there and regularly accompanies the KMT troops on their forays into China to proselytize among the peasants of Yunnan province. These sorties are coordinated by the CIA (which is feverishly active if not wholly successful in this area), and the United States even provides its own backwater R&R for the weary KMT, flying its helicopters from hilltop to hilltop to pick up the Chinese (and the Establishment reporter who supplied this information) for organized basketball tournaments.

Although the KMT troops are often referred to as "remnants," they are not just debris left behind by history. They are in fact an important link in American and Taiwan policy toward Communist China. Not only does Chiang Kai-shek maintain direct contact with his old 93rd, but fresh recruits are frequently sent to main a troop level of from 5,000 to 7,000 men, according to a top-ranking foreign aid official in the U.S. government. And, as the New York Times has noted, Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chian Chin-Kuo, is widely believed to be in charge of the KMT operations from his position as chief of the Taiwan secret police.

The KMT are tolerated by the Thais for several reasons: they have helped in the counterinsurgency efforts of the Thai and U.S. governments against the hill tribespeople in Thailand; they have aided the training and recruiting of Burmese guerrilla armies for the CIA; and they offer a payoff to the Border Patrol Police (BPP), and through them to the second most powerful man in Thailand, Minister of the Interior Gen. Prapax Charusathira. The BPP were trained in the 50 by the CIA and now are financed and advised by AID and are flown from border village to border village by Air America. The BPP act as middlemen in the opium trade between the KMT in the remote regions of Thailand and the Chinese merchants in Bangkok. These relationships, of course, are flexible and changing, with each group wanting to maximize profits and minimize antagonisms and dangers. But the established routes vary, and sometimes doublecrosses are international.

In the summer of 1967 Chan Chi-foo set out from Burma through the KMT's territory with 300 men and 200 packhorses carrying nine tons of opium, with no intention of paying the usual fee of \$80,000 protection money. But troops cut off the group near the Laotian village of Ban Houei Sai in an ambush that turned into a pitched battle. Neither group, however, had counted on the involvement of the kingpin of the area's opium trade: the CIA-backed Royal Lao Government Army and Air Force, under the command of General Ouane Rathikoune. Hearing of the skirmish, the general pulled his armed forces out of the Plain of Jars in northeastern Laos where they were supposed to be fighting the Pathet Lao guerrillas, and engaged two companies and his entire air force in a battle of extermination against both sides. The result was nearly 30 KMT and Burmese dead and

a half-ton windfall of opium for the Royal Lao Government.

In a moment of revealing frankness shortly after the battle, General Rathikoune, far from denying the role that opium played, told several reporters that the opium trade was "not bad for Laos." The trade provides cash income for the Meo hill tribe, he argued, who would otherwise be penniless and therefore a threat to Laos's political stability. He also argued that the trade gives the Lao elite (which includes government officials) a chance to accumulate capital to ultimately invest in legitimate enterprises, thus building up Laos's economy. But if these rationalizations seemed weak, far less convincing was the general's assertion that, since he is in total control of the trade now, when the time comes to put an end to it he will simply put an end to it.

It is unlikely that Rathikoune, one of the chief warlords of the opium dynasty, will decide to end the trade soon. Right outside the village of Ban Houei Sai, hidden in the jungle, are several of his refineries — called "cookers" — which manufacture crude morphine (which is refined into heroin at a later transport point) under the supervision of professional pharmacists imported from Bangkok. Rathikoune also has "cookers" in the nearby villages of Ban Khwan, Phan Phung and Ban Khueng (the latter for opium grown by the Yao tribe). Most of the opium he procures comes from Burma in the caravans such as Chan Chi-fo's; the rest comes from Thailand or from the hill tribespeople (Meo and Yao) in the area

Vientiane. Other Lords of the Trade are Prince Boun Oum of Southern Laos, and the Sananikone family, called the "Rockefellers of Laos," Phou Sananikone, the clan patriarch, headed a U.S.-backed coup in 1959 and is presently President of the National Assembly. Two other Sananikones are deputies in the Assembly, two are generals (one is Chief of Staff for Rathikoune), one is Minister of Public Works, and a host of others are to be found at lower levels of the political, military and civil service structure. And the Sananikones' airline, Vaha Akhat, leases planes and pilots from Taiwan for paramilitary operations which lend themselves easily to commerce with opium-growing tribespeople. But the opium trade is popular with the rest of the elite, who rent RLG aircraft or create fly-by-night airlines (such as Laos Air Charter to Lao United United Airlines) to do their own direct dealing.

Control of the opium trade has not always been in the hands of the Lao elite, although the U.S. has been at least peripherally involved in who the beneficiaries were since John Foster Dulles's famous 1954 commitment to maintain an anti-communist Laos. The major source of opium in Laos has always been the Meo growers, who were selected by the CIA as its counterinsurgency bulwark against the Pathet Lao guerrillas. The Meos' mountain bastion is Long Cheng, a secret base 80 miles northeast of Vientiane, built by the CIA during the 1962 Geneva Accords period. By 1964 Long Cheng's population was nearly 50,000, comprised largely of refugees who had come

director of USAID's training center was denied clearance to visit the mountain redoubt." The CIA not only protects the opium in Long Cheng and various other pick-up points, but also gives clearance and protection to opium-laden aircraft flying out.

For some time, the primary middlemen in the opium traffic had been elements of the Corsican Mafia, identified in a 1966 United Nations report as a pivotal organization in the flow of narcotics. In part of the world where transportation is a major problem and where air transport is a solution, the Corsicans were able to parlay their vintage World War II airplanes (called the "butterfly fleet," or, according to "Pop" Buell, U.S. citizen-at-large in the area, "Air Opium") into a position of control. But as the Laotian civil war intensified in the period following 1963, it became increasingly difficult for the Corsicans to operate, and the Meos started to have trouble getting their crop out of the hills in safety.

The vacuum that was created was quickly filled by the Royal Lao Air Force, which began to use helicopters and planes donated by the U.S. not only for fighting the Pathet Lao but also for flying opium out from airstrips pockmarking the Laotian hills. This arrangement was politically more advantageous than prior ones, for it consolidated the interests of all the anti-communist parties. The enfranchisement of the Lao elite gave it more of an incentive to carry on the war Dulles had committed the U.S. to back; the safe transport of the Meos' opium by an ideologically sanctioned network increased the incentive of these CIA-equipped and trained tribesmen to fight the Pathet Lao. The U.S. got parties that would cooperate with its foreign policy not only for political reasons, but on more solid economic grounds. Opium was the economic cement binding all the parties together much more closely than anti-communism could.

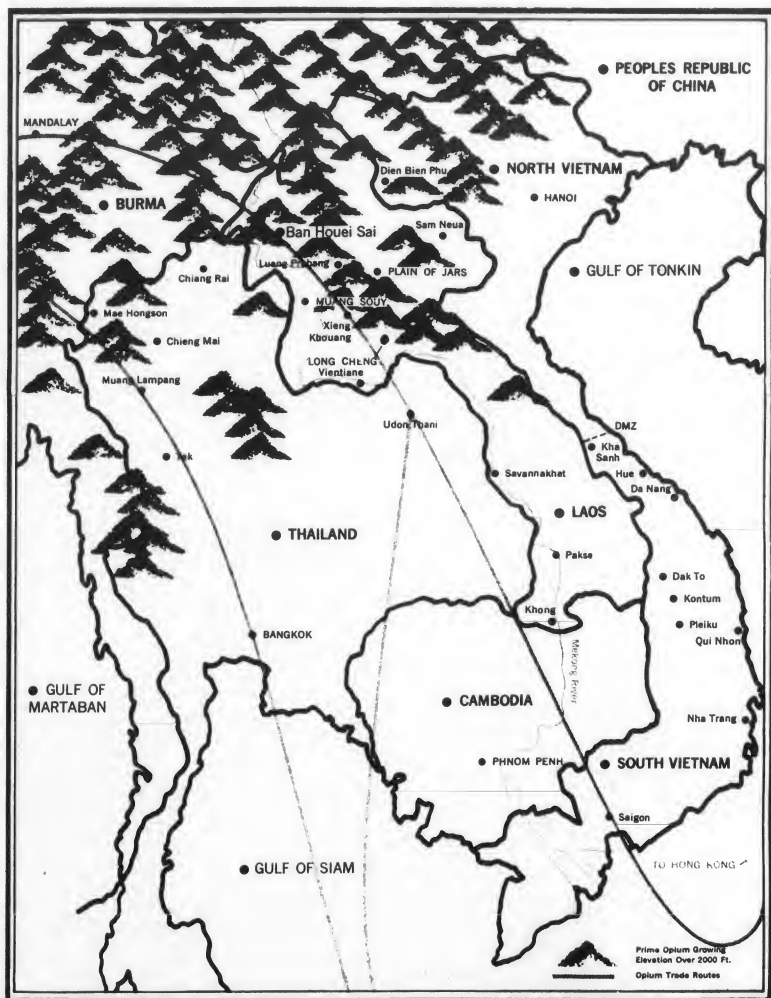
As this relationship has matured, Long Cheng has become a major collection point for opium grown in Laos. CIA protégé General Wang Pao, former officer for the French colonial army and now head of the Meo counterinsurgents, uses his U.S.-supplied helicopters and STOL (short-take-off-and-landing) aircraft to collect the opium from the surrounding area. It is unloaded and stored in hutsches in Long Cheng. Some of it is sold there and flown out in Royal Laotian Government C-47s, to Saigon or the Gulf of Siam or the South China Sea, where it is dropped to waiting fishing boats. Some of the opium is flown to Vietnam, where it is sold to Chinese merchants who then fly it to Saigon or to the ocean drops. One of Wang Pao's main sources of transport, since the RLG Air Force is not under his control, is the CIA-created Xiang Khouang Airline, which is still supervised by an American, though it is scheduled soon to be turned over completely to Wang Pao's men. The airline's two C-47s (which can carry a maximum of 4,000 pounds) are used only for transport to Vietnam.

Prior to Nixon's blitzkrieg in Laos, the opium trade was booming. Production had grown rapidly since the early 50's to a level of 175-200 tons a year, with 400 of the 600 tons produced in Burma, and 50-100 tons of that grown in Thailand, passing through Laotian territory. But if the opium has been an El Dorado for the Corsicans, the Lao elite, the CIA and others, it has been a nemesis for the Meo tribesmen. For in becoming a pawn in the larger strategy of the U.S., the Meos have seen the army virtually wiped out, with the average age of recruits now 15 years, and their population reduced from 400,000 to 200,000. The Meos' reward for CIA service, in other words, has been their destruction as a people.

Madame Nhu and Premier Ky: pushers

Both the complexity and the finality of the opium web which connects Burma, Thailand, Laos, and South Vietnam stretch the imagination. So bizarre is the opium network and so pervasive the traffic that were it to appear in an Ian Fleming plot we would pass it off as torturing the credibility of thriller fiction. But the trade is real and the net has entangled governments beyond the steaming jungle of Indochina. In 1962, for instance, an opium smuggling scandal stunned the entire Canadian Parliament. It was in March of that year that Prime Minister Diefenbaker confirmed rumors that nine Canadian members of the immaculate United Nations International Control Commission had been caught carrying opium from Vientiane to the international markets in Saigon on U.N. planes.

The route from Laos to Saigon has long been one of the well-established routes of the heroin-opium trade. In August, 1967, a C-47 transport plane carrying two and a half tons of opium and some gold was forced down near Da Lat, South Vietnam, by American gunners when the pilot failed to identify himself. The plane and its precious cargo, reportedly owned by General Rathikoune's wife, were destined for a Chinese opium merchant and piloted by a former KMT pilot, L. G. Chao. Whatever their ownership, the dope-running planes usually land at Tan Son Nhut airbase, where they are met in a remote part of the airport with the protection of airport police.



map by Louise Kollenbaum/RAMPARTS/CPS

near Ban Houei Sai, Rathikoune flies the dope from the Ban Houei Sai area to Luang Prabang, the Royalist capital, in helicopters given by the U.S. military aid program.

Others in the Lao elite and government own refineries. There are cookers for heroin in Vientiane, two blocks from the King's residence; near Luang Prabang; on Khong Island in the Mekong River on the Lao-Cambodian border; and one recently built by Kouprasith Abhay (head of the military region around Vientiane, but also from the powerful Abhay family, of Khong Island) at Phou Khao Khouai, just north of

to escape the war and who were kept busy growing poppies in the hills surrounding the base.

The secrecy surrounding Long Cheng has hidden the trade from reporters. But security has not been complete: Carl Strock reported in the January 30 FAP Eastern Economic Review, "Over the years eight journalists, including myself, have slipped into Long Cheng and have seen American crews loading T-28 bombers while armed CIA agents chatted with uniformed Thai soldiers and piles of raw opium stood for sale in the market (a kilo for \$52). It's old hat by now, but the U.S. embassy press attache and the

82.8% want contraception clinic here

The following poll was given by two members of the newly formed Student Committee for Social Information Services (SIS) to women at Mary Washington College and men at the University of Virginia. The purpose of the poll was to determine current student attitudes on such subjects as birth control, abortion, and changing social roles. Polls were selected through the process of random sampling.

Due to lack of space, not all of the poll results could be printed. Students who wish to know all final tabulations, may call Trish Ferrand, ext. 413.

QUESTION	ANSWER	% MEN	% WOMEN
1. If you were unmarried and pregnant, would you get an abortion?	yes no undecided	41.4 28.6 30.0	47.2 21.4 31.4
2. If yes, from where would you seek help?	minister friends parents family physician psychiatrist social worker no answer	1.6 14.3 11.1 20.6 4.8 3.2 44.4	3.4 34.5 13.8 24.2 5.2 17.2 1.7
3. If you were unmarried and pregnant, would you want to have the child and give it up for adoption?	yes no undecided no answer	2.9 77.1 20.0 0.0	8.6 60.0 30.0 1.4
4. If you were unmarried and pregnant, would you want to have the child and keep it, while remaining unmarried?	yes no undecided no answer	4.3 72.9 20.0 2.8	11.4 62.9 24.3 1.4
5. If you were unmarried and pregnant, would you want to marry before having the child?	yes no undecided no answer	44.3 25.7 27.1 2.9	21.4 35.7 42.9 0.0
6. Who should take primary responsibility for contraception?	man woman both no answer	17.1 45.7 32.9 4.3	12.9 64.2 18.6 4.3
7. Would you favor an information center on abortion on this campus?	yes no undecided already have one	81.4 4.3 12.9 1.4	81.4 11.4 7.2 0.0
8. Would you favor a contraceptive clinic on this campus?	yes no undecided		82.8 8.6 8.6
9. Would you want to make use of its services?	yes no undecided no answer		44.3 25.7 24.3 5.7

Opium War

from page 5

A considerable part of the opium and heroin remains in Saigon, where it is sold directly to U.S. troops or distributed to U.S. bases throughout the Vietnamese countryside. One G. I. who returned to the states an addict was August Schultz. He's off the needle now, but how he got on is most revealing. Explaining that he was "completely straight, even a rightwinger" before he went into the Army, August told RAMPARTS how he fell into the heroin trap: "It was a regular day last April (1970) and I just walked into this bunker and there were these guys shooting up. I said to them, 'What are you guys doing?' Believe it or not, I really didn't know. They explained it to me and asked me if I wanted to try it, I said sure."

Probably a fifth of the men in his unit have at least tried junk, August says. But the big thing, as his buddy Ronnie McSheffrey adds, was that most of the officers in his company, including the MP's, knew about it. McSheffrey saw MP's in his own division (6th Battalion, 31st Infantry, 9th Division) at Tan An shoot up, just as he says they saw him. He and his buddies even watched the unit's sergeant-major receive payoffs at a nearby whorehouse where every kind of drug imaginable was available.

An article by Kansas City newspaperwoman Gloria Emerson inserted into the Congressional Record by Senator Stuart Symington on March 10 said: "In a brigade headquarters at Long Binh, there were reports that heroin use in the unit had risen to 20 per cent . . . 'You can salute an officer with your right hand and take a 'hit' (of heroin) in your left,' an enlisted man from New York told me . . . Along the 15-mile Bien Hoa highway running north to Saigon from Long Binh, heroin can be purchased at any of a dozen conspicuous places within a few minutes, and was by this reporter, for three dollars a vial."

Adding glamour to the labyrinthine intrigue of Vietnam's opium trade throughout the late 1950s and early 60s was the famous Madame Nhu, the Dragon Lady of Saigon. Madame Nhu was in a position to be very likely coordinator for the entire domestic opium trade in Vietnam; yet so great is the power she still wields from the palatial exile in Paris that she has intimidated one American publisher and kept him from publishing the story. In his book, Mr. Pop, Don Schlanche, former editor of Horizon and former manager editor of the Saturday Evening Post, recounts the following interchange on the Plain of Jars during August 1960 between Edgar "Pop" Buell—the Indiana farmer who left his home to work with the Meo tribespeople—and a local restaurateur:

. . . Buell drove with Albert (Fourre) to Phong Savan and watched from the side of the airstrip as a

See OPIUM, Page 7

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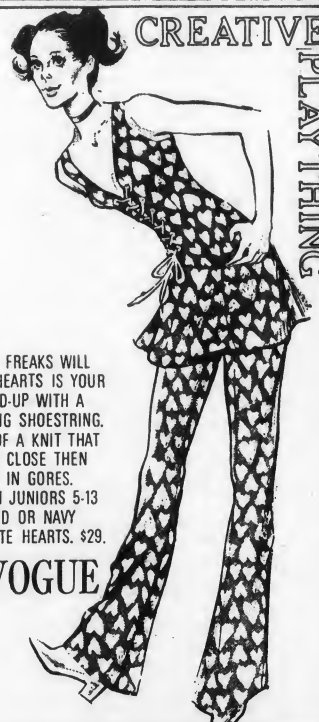
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reach out

Repairing the damage

by philo funk

The still-raging revolution for equality of women with men has gained another foothold in most colleges and universities across the country with an innovation to the curriculum known as "Women's Studies." Aiming to destroy the Playboy "bunny" and television's "dumb wife" images, "Women's Studies" programs offer students a new and more documented insight into the role of women today and in history.

Betty Friedan has said that it is the role-conditioning forces at work in American society which mold the sexes into their own particular mystiques. Mass media images and the "old prejudices" work to keep both the woman and the man confined in their limited roles. Textbooks in American schools have helped this course of action by either demeaning or ignoring completely the importance of the women's presence in American history. Martha Washington has traditionally been described as a "dutiful wife" and a "cheerful companion" to her ambitious husband. But did she ever stop tending the home fires to offer an occasional helpful suggestion to her husband? If she ever was responsible for decisions which have since marked the future of the country, Americans will never know. Women have been so conspicuously absent from American historical accounts that if today's progeny did not bear out their existences, one would wonder if they were really there.

The trend in establishing women's studies programs

clearly follows the precedent set by the Black studies programs. Administrators seemed less responsive to the demands of the campus minorities at the time of the Black studies innovation and it was only after mass demonstrations and protests that the program was finally initiated into the curriculum framework. Except for the sit-in at BRYN MAWR College, most colleges who have added courses in women's studies have done it without much fanfare or even reluctance on their parts.

Surprisingly it is not the women's colleges, but the coeducational institutions that are taking the lead in the effort to "repair the damage" historically done to women. CORNELL, a coed university in New York, was one of the first in the country to offer a course on the "evolution of the Female Personality." SMITH COLLEGE features a seminar on "Women in the American society." WELLESLEY and RADCLIFFE colleges offer several different aspects on the "Psychology of Women."

Betty Friedan urges women to "break out of their cages of ruffles and rage." It appears that the most effective way out follows the route of education. Women have been treated as second-class citizens throughout a history of slavery and inequality. The "Women's Studies" program intends to show the fallacy of the thinking behind such prejudicial treatment and to clarify the importance of the women's role in history.

Opium War

from page 6

modern twin-engined plane took on a huge load of opium. Beneath the wing, talking heatedly with the plane's Corsican pilot, was a slender woman dressed in long white silk pants and aod'ai, the sideslit, high-necked gown of Vietnam. Her body was exquisitely formed, and her darkly beautiful face wore a clear expression of authority. Even Buell could see that she was Vietnamese, not Lao.

"Zat," said Fouré, "is ze grande madame of opium from Saigon." Edgar never learned her name, but he recognized the unforgettable face and figure when the picture of an important South Vietnamese politician appeared months later in an American news magazine.

Though Schlanche's publisher, David McKay Co., refused to publish her name for fear of reprisals, the unforgettable face was that of Madame Nhu.

But Saigon's opium trade is not new. Its history stretches back to 1949, when the French appointed former Vietnamese Emperor Bao Dai as chief of state. Bao Dai brought with him as chief of police Bay Vien, the undisputed leader of Saigon's criminal underground, which controlled not only the gambling and narcotics trade in Saigon but also the important Chinese suburb of Cholon. Bao Dai and Bay Vien held power until they were displaced after the 1954 Geneva Accords by Ngo Dinh Nhu, Diem's brother. Nhu had gained prominence in Vietnam as an organizer of a Catholic trade union movement modeled

see OPIUM, page 8

Mead: "dignity and honor" for women

from page 2

"New Lives for Old."

In "Culture and Commitment," published last year, she presented an analysis of the current struggle between generations in terms of human social evolution. Among her most recent publications is "The Small Conference: An Innovation in Communication," which she co-authored with Paul Byers.

Dr. Mead is well-known for her statements on life-styles, family structure, human sexuality within cultures, and the youth movement. Her outspokenness has gained her a large following of youth and liberal-minded adults.

Last year, in an article printed by the New York TIMES, Dr. Mead stated that many of today's dissident youths will enter the teaching profession when they graduate and "will settle down when... given the responsibility of adulthood." She further offered an analysis of why young people are disenchanted and disturbed with their college educations, their college educators, and their college administrators. "In one respect youths, including young teen-agers, are rebelling against their lack of participation in the

educational process which occupies such a large proportion of their lives."

Dr. Mead also asserts, "Among adults who seem so distant, today's younger generation has been able to find no models and no leaders, except for the most fleeting of enthusiasms."

Rallying to the side of those who support the issue of equality for women, Mead spoke out in a public hearing conducted by New York City's Commission on Human Rights last fall. "It's not a question of legislation or prejudice, it's a question of the way society is organized. We have nominally given women freedom, but not given it to them in fact. We have created a life style that penalizes women's intellect and even denigrates those who gladly spend time at home-making."

Addressing the group, she did not imply that all women must work, but she said that she sees the need for the granting of "dignity and honor" to women in whatever they do," adding that "they should be free, not coerced." She, together with others, has issued a plea for the establishment of day-care centers, as well as the upgrading of domestic help.

Last year, Margaret Mead said she would like to see all abortion laws repealed, giving the responsi-

bilities to the church and to the medical profession. She suggested that the predictable swamping of abortion clinics by requests could be easily alleviated by repealing all the abortion laws in the U.S. simultaneously.

While speaking at a symposium at the 137th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last December, Mead called for a major architectural and humanizing overhaul of American suburbs to enable people of all socio-economic levels to live there. She asked that suburbia's present philosophy of needing "two vacuum cleaners" — one for upstairs and one for downstairs — be abandoned.

Dr. Mead was born in 1901. Her father was a professor and her mother was an early feminist who continued her work as a sociologist through marriage and motherhood.

Margaret Mead's visit to MWC this Thursday and Friday, Apr. 29 and 30, is being sponsored by the Distinguished Visitor in Residence Committee funded by donations from alumnae. During her visit she will attend classes and lecture informally. At 7:30 p.m. Thursday she will address the College community on the subject of "Changing Male and Female Roles in the United States."

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Opium War

from page 7

after the French Force Ouirere, which the CIA had helped supply in the 1940s to break France's communist dockworkers' union, the CGT.

At first Nhu feigned support for Bay Vien and Bao Dai, but by the end of 1955 he had taken control of the Saigon secret police and, thereby, the city's opium and heroin trade as well. Just as the Nhus were consolidating their own power, a little-known figure entered the Diem military apparatus, a man who through the years would carefully extend his control over the air force and end up eventually heir not only to the South Vietnamese government but to the opium and heroin trade as well. That man was Nguyen Cao Ky, who had just returned from Algeria to take charge of the South Vietnamese air transport's C-47 cargo planes.

At what particular point in time Ky became involved with the Nhus in the opium trade is not known, but by the end of the '50s he was cutting quite a figure in Saigon's elite circles. In an interview with Ramparts, retired Marine Corps Colonel (and author of the book "Betrayal") William Corson described Ky's life in the late 1950s in the following fashion: "Ky of course was a colonel in the Air Force back then and he used to have these glittering cocktail parties at the top of the Caravelle (Hotel) in Saigon. He laid out a fantastic spread, which was all very interesting because the amount of money he made as a soldier was maybe \$25 to \$30 a month and he didn't have any other outside income."

The first real light shed on the possible sources of Ky's extracurricular income came only in the spring of 1968, when Senator Ernest Gruening revealed that four years earlier Ky had been in the employ of the CIA's "Operation Haylift," a program which flew South Vietnamese agents "into North Vietnam for the purpose of sabotage, such as blowing up railroads, bridges, etc." More important, Ky was fired, Gruening's sources claimed, for having been caught smuggling opium from Laos back into Saigon. Significantly, Ky and his flight crews were replaced by Nationalist Chinese Air Force pilots.

Neither the CIA, the Pentagon, nor the State Department ever denied Ky worked on Operation Haylift. Nor did they deny that he had smuggled opium back into Saigon. However, a U.S. embassy spokesman categorically denied Ky was ever fired from "any position by any element of the U.S. Government for opium smuggling or for any other reason. When Ky came to power in February 1965, most observers supposed he had relinquished participation in the opium traffic (although it was "common knowledge" that Madame Ky had replaced Madame Nhu as Saigon's Dragon Lady and death in opium directly with Brince Boun Oum in Southern Laos). However, a high Saigon military official to whom Ky at one time offered a place in the opium traffic says Ky continued to carry loads ranging from 200 to 2,000 kilos of opium from Pleiku to Saigon in the spring of 1965 after he had assumed power and after Operation Haylift had been discontinued. Those runs included regular pickups near Dak To, Kon Tun and Pleiku. Since then there has been no indication that Ky has in any way altered the transport. Corson, who returned to Vietnam in 1965, observed that Ky's involvement in the trade had become so routine that it had lost almost all its adventure and intrigue.

(to be continued next week)

S.A. constitution to be revised

Senator Carolyn Sadler proposed further amendments to the Student Association Constitution at last Tuesday's Senate meeting.

These amendments will make provisions for the election of dorm judicial chairmen by the hall residents in the spring and the election of all other resident hall officials in the fall. Sadler also proposed an amendment which stipulates that all committee chairman will serve as members of the Senate Elections Committee. Voting on these amendments will be held during next week's Senate meeting to be held on ACL terrace.

A committee to look into available off-campus housing in Fredericksburg, headed by Senator Barbara Lee, was formed at last week's Senate meeting. Students who are interested in joining this committee or anyone having information concerning housing should contact her at ext. 505.

Debbie Mandelker, now legislative chairman, announced that the Senate Retreat will be Saturday, May 8 from 10 a.m. until 11 p.m., at St. Claire Brooks Park. All interested students, faculty and administrators are invited to attend.

Margaret Mead descends on MWC

by Bethany Woodward

Dr. Margaret Mead, Mary Washington College's first Distinguished Visitor in Residence, descended upon the MWC campus last Thursday and Friday in a whirlwind visit which included informal lectures, speeches, interviews, meals with students, and a visit to Brompton.

Through it all the 70-year-old anthropologist remained eager to answer all questions on all subjects, presenting her pronounced views with the combination of frankness, intelligence, and sharp wit which has become one of her trademarks.

Dr. Mead's key appearance during her 24-hour visit to the College was a speech on "The Changing

nightmare that sometimes turns into a women's dream."

"From the very beginning of human society, long before we were members of our present species, we began to develop certain activities for males which were different from the activities for females," she stated, noting that she believes the early assignment of tools to women and weapons to men to have been an arbitrary one. Although men were the hunters of meat, Mead pointed out that women were responsible for providing 80 per cent of all food. Relating this to modern times, she said that "it has been in the interest of women to make men into hunters and later into members of Rotary."

All through history, she added, rising and caring

is not going to support a woman because she had two babies in her early twenties and lived 50 or more years." According to Dr. Mead, women are now demanding that they take part in the work of the world and that they be treated like people. They want to have the same conditions and the same pay as men, without discrimination.

Mead believes that this change of attitude on the part of women is a result of the population explosion, which has caused the world to realize that we no longer need or want women to dedicate their entire lives to parenthood. "For every woman who doesn't give her full life to parenthood is a man who doesn't have to give his full life to parenthood," she continued. This means that "we're going to have to change the whole structure of expectations." Today, she said, "we bring up men to believe that their being people depends on their not being women"; and consequently "every male in this society is busy not being female, which is very boring." She stated that "we're going to have to bring girls up to think they're people just like boys," free to be people with no specifications or categorizations as to the type of occupation they can pursue. "Girls that have their father's mind are frightened and inhibited, and boys that have their mother's mind are frightened and inhibited, and yet we know that brains descend independently of gender."

Mead feels that the next step in cultural evolution will involve a system of "vocational parents" who wish to make a career of parenthood. All other people would not marry but would live together in residential communes with the option of occasionally visiting with children. She observed that many people who now have children may not actually enjoy raising them and therefore are not the best type of parents. "Most people only like children for two or three hours a week," she observed.

Such a change, she said, "is going to mean a change in life styles." She envisaged a type of community in which all people will be useful citizens, no matter what their age: "We are going to have to take the grandmothers out of the goldenghetts."

"We need to deal with the structure of human history," Mead concluded, "and possibilities for human development for all human beings, male and female, in the future."



photo by Becky Rasmussen

Male and Female Roles in the United States" given before a capacity crowd in G.W. Auditorium Thursday night.

Mead began her discussion by posing the problem of "how we can institutionalize in a world in which women play as much a part as men." To answer this question, Mead felt it necessary to relate knowledge about man's past as a guide to what might occur along these lines in the future.

Going back through human history, she pointed out that women have always been supported by some man, whether it be her husband, father, brother, or son. This support has been given to women in return for their devoting their lives to rearing children. She observed that, "as far as we know, there has never been a society ruled by women. This is a male

for children has been regarded as the job of women. "As long as society says to women that 'children are your job,' then anything else a woman does is secondary."

Mead stated that there has been only one period in this country—the 1920's—during which it appeared that women were on the way to taking an active role in our society. However, she said, instead of fulfilling this expectation women "just crawled back into their suburban caves and remained there for five decades." She feels that this may be explained by the fact that women were finally given the ultimatum, "if you want to marry, you must cook" and perform other household tasks.

She pointed out that, today, women are realizing that having babies is not a full-time job: "Society



photo courtesy FREE LANCE-STAR

THE bullet